



FOR  
1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily ..... \$5 00

Sunday and Sunday ..... 7 50

Daily, 16 and 20 pages, ..... 1 50

Weekly ..... 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

The Political Effect of the New Jersey Liquor Law.

The liquor bill which has passed both branches of the New Jersey Legislature, and which will become a law, with or without Gov. GRANT'S signature, is an experiment in the way of combining local option with high license. The local option is by counties, not by township vote. One-tenth of the voters in any county can force a special election any year or every year, if they desire. The high license is not very high license. The lowest fee is \$100, in towns of under 8,000 inhabitants, and the highest is \$250, in cities of over 10,000. There are only about a dozen cities in New Jersey where the license fee would be \$250.

We do not believe that this hybrid scheme of restriction will work well in its practical application, or that it will remain long upon the statute books without material modification. The great point of interest, however, is in the bearing of this legislation upon national politics.

The Republican leaders in New Jersey have done an extremely adroit thing. They have redeemed, on the eve of a Presidential canvass, the pledges and promises made for years past to those Republicans who regard the temperance question as the main issue in politics. They have gone to great lengths to conciliate even the impracticables among the temperance Republicans. It is for the benefit of such that they have introduced the county local option clause, the next thing to State prohibition; and this is managed in a way that will not injure the party in centres of population like Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Thus they hope to win back, and undoubtedly will win back to the Republican ranks next fall, thousands of voters who drifted with the long-continued apathy of the party in the matter of restricting the liquor traffic in New Jersey had led them over to the Prohibitionists.

The political effect of this move is of vital concern to the Democrats of New Jersey and of the nation.

The Prohibitionist vote had been growing steadily in New Jersey at the expense of the Republicans. At the election of a Governor in 1886 the Prohibitionist poll reached 18,908, or more than eight and one-half per cent. of the total vote cast that year—a higher percentage of Prohibitionist strength in New Jersey than in any other State of the Union. That year the plurality of the Democratic candidate for Governor was only 8,020. That is to say, if one-half of the disaffected Republicans who contributed to the Prohibitionist vote had remained with the old party, a Republican Governor would have been elected in New Jersey.

But in 1884 at the last Presidential election, with the Prohibitionist vote about one-third of what it was in 1886, the majority for the CLEVELAND electors over the BLAINE electors was only 4,412. There was that year some uncertainty as to how Mr. CLEVELAND stood with regard to a question of supreme concern to New Jersey's manufacturing interests—the question of protecting American industries. There was no doubt whatever as to how Mr. BLAINE stood. In 1880 the majority for HANCOCK over GARFIELD in New Jersey was 2,010. Gen. HANCOCK was suspected of regarding the tariff question as a local issue of comparatively small consequence; there was no doubt as to Mr. GARFIELD'S opinion of the importance of the protective tariff. Mr. TILDEN had carried New Jersey in 1876 by 12,445 majority.

These figures show conclusively the narrowness of the Democratic margin of safety in New Jersey when the tariff question comes in. It is extremely doubtful if the Democracy, on a free trade platform, could hold the State against the Republican party, even when the latter was weakened by the loss of from fifteen to twenty thousand voters acting temporarily with the Prohibitionists. With a good part of these disaffected and protesting temperance Republicans consolidated and won back by the passage of the local option and high license law, it needs no prophet to foretell the result of a free trade campaign.

The lesson stands out as clearly from this point of view as the Orange mountain against a sunset sky. New Jersey has nine electoral votes, and her nine votes are indispensable to Democratic success.

A Comical Character.

Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD is a gentleman of New York who is rich, handsome, full of public spirit, pious, of unexceptionable character and intentions, and distinguished for the correctness of his deportment and the propriety of his walk and conversation. Yet he does not seem to exercise the influence on the community to which he would appear to be entitled by reason of his moral elevation. Why is this?

Great and many as the moral excellences of Mr. SHEPARD are, his usefulness is impaired by one lack in his make-up, though it does not in any respect detract from the ethical beauty of his character. He is utterly deficient in a sense of humor, and takes himself too seriously. The consequence, unhappily, is that nobody else regards him seriously, and he becomes provocative of humor in other people of much less moral sublimity.

Mr. SHEPARD is now deeply stirred because the Fifth Avenue omnibuses are run on Sunday, and he wants to get an injunction to prevent what he looks upon as a desecration of the holy day and of a thoroughfare for which he has a surprising veneration. The old petition of the carriage owners against the innovation again appears in the newspapers, probably at his own charge, and he rises to publicly and

solemnly explain and defend his position on the Fifth Avenue omnibus question.

Yet, as usual, Mr. SHEPARD provokes only merriment where he would produce serious conviction, so absurd is his attitude in its solemn incoherence. He and his fellow petitioners drive to church on Sundays in their private carriages, with the result that the pavement in front of the churches, Dr. HALL'S, for instance, is lined with hundreds of such carriages. That they may go in the greater state, they are attended by footmen in addition to the coachmen. So many vehicles of course cannot pass through Fifth Avenue without making a loud rumble and roar, and their use, so unnecessary, except for purposes of display, involves equally unnecessary labor on the part of hundreds of servants.

Mr. SHEPARD and his friends are Sabbatarians. "If we throw away the Sabbath," he says, "we abandon the whole moral law," and he speaks of the running of the omnibuses on Sunday as "contrary to God's Fourth Commandment." Now, here is that Commandment:

"Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shall thou labor and do all thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man servant, and thy maid servant, thy cattle, and the stranger within thy gates."

The Jews who pretend to render any obedience to their law, therefore, never drive to the synagogue, no matter what their wealth nor how many their carriages and servants. If the late Mrs. NATHAN was too ill to walk to the synagogue, and yet desired to go there to offer up her prayers, her sons carried her on a litter. You never see lines of carriages before the synagogues of the faithful Jews. Mr. SHEPARD; yet by driving to church in your elegant equipages you and your fellow petitioners persistently violate the Commandment which you apply to the first day and hold to be still binding. Mr. SHEPARD, too, is the fortunate possessor of bonds and stocks of railroads which regularly run steam and horse cars on the first day of the week, and takes his interest and dividends with tranquil happiness.

But, owing to his lamentable deficiency in humor, he cannot understand why he provokes merriment only when he tries to prevent other people from driving to church on Sunday, and condemns them for disobedience to the Fourth Commandment.

When he opposes the Sunday omnibus on secular grounds he is not less absurd. "Why is the district of homes," he asks, "so bound to and around Fifth Avenue?" And he answers that it is "because transportation on the Sabbath has not been permitted there." Out of the million and a half of people that live in the city he calls "the district of homes," and so far from Sunday transportation not being permitted there, horse cars run in Madison Avenue and elevated and horse cars in Broadway and Sixth Avenue, to the pecuniary profit of Mr. SHEPARD.

Of all the thoroughfares in town, the Fifth Avenue, too, is the busiest on Sunday. Besides the carriages of the people who are protesting against the omnibuses for the convenience of others, there is a steady stream of vehicles of all sorts going to and from the Park at a smart pace. The Fifth Avenue, therefore, is about the noisiest, least Sabbath-like street in town on Sunday, and the omnibuses, used of necessity, are few in comparison with the private carriages for display or pleasure merely.

Mr. SHEPARD declares that this avenue "will descend to the level of Canal street." If the omnibuses continue to run on Sunday, and that "there is no such line of homes stretching eastward toward Grand Street Ferry, because the people suffered Sunday traffic to surge through those streets, and the homes fled." But, in fact, Grand Street and Canal street are almost as quiet as village roads in comparison with the Fifth Avenue on Sunday, with omnibuses or without.

Therefore it is that Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, so serious and so unexceptionable, has come to be regarded as a comical character.

A Discussion Without Result.

Having finally given up further discussion of WALT WHITMAN and the "Leaves of Grass," the ladies and gentlemen of the Nineteenth Century Club settled themselves down on Thursday evening to a debate on sectarianism in religion, a subject not less provocative of discord, it may be true, but otherwise better suited to a fashionable and intellectual assemblage.

No woman took part as disputants, and perhaps that was well, for their partisanship in religion is apt to be strong, and they are not often able to conduct a theological discussion with the calmness befitting a subject so elevated, in that respect however, resembling too closely the men theologians of all times. But on Thursday evening the debate was conducted throughly with grace and commendable decorum, though the contestants were Protestant clergymen of different denominations, a Roman Catholic priest, and a broker who seemed to represent nothing except religious indifference.

The circumstance that these men could debate such a subject with entire good temper undoubtedly indicates that sectarian feeling is not now so violent as it was formerly. Even ten or fifteen years ago it would not have been practicable for Congregational, Episcopal, Unitarian, and Roman Catholic clergymen to debate together, and with an agnostic, the grounds of their separation in religion. But sectarian partisanship among Protestants has of late lost its old-time bitterness. They are more tolerant of the sects and churches are no longer so common foe, and, if so often the case, their own faith is shaken, they listen with secret approval to the agnostic's indifference.

In fact, so far as we can discover, there was only one very decided opinion expressed by the clergymen during the debate, and that came from Dr. BURSELL, the Roman Catholic. He argued, of course, that the only cure for sectarianism is for everybody to come into the Church of Rome, in which there is and can be no sectarianism. In other words, according to him, sectarian division is merely the consequence and punishment of the rejection of the one Church. At the other extreme, Mr. NICHOLS, the layman, took the agnostic view that the claims of all the sects and churches are not proven; or, if we interpret him rightly, that they are all vainly undertaking to solve an unsolvable problem.

Of course, then, it was not possible for the disputants to find a common ground on which to carry on their contest, and the decision of the question of sectarianism was not reached. But it was made apparent anew that Protestantism necessarily involves sectarian division, for it recognizes the right of private interpretation and private judgment, under which, as the human mind is constituted, there must always be a great variety of religious convictions. The right to divide is inherent in Protestantism, which makes the conscience of the individual, not the authority of a church, the judge of his religious obligations, and of what his ecclesiastical relations shall be.

The only thing, therefore, for Protestants to do is to respect each other's inevitable differences of opinion as to religious duty, and

to accept sectarianism as a logical and healthy consequence of their rejection of ecclesiastical authority over their consciences and convictions.

The Alethometer, the Hand Organ, and the Divile.

This somewhat surprising question comes to us from Rochester, and as a guarantee of good faith it bears a signature which we recognize as that of a reputable and responsible citizen:

"Will you please inform me what an alethometer is and what it is used for?"

Can it be that so well informed a person as our Rochester friend is not yet aware of the mighty moral struggle now in progress in the Second ward, or of the ingenious little instrument which science has devised for measuring and recording the results?

Our friend will find all of the details which he desires in the columns of THE SUN and other New York newspapers for the past three weeks. If no file of a New York journal is readily available, he can get the information in almost any one of the newspapers of Rochester, where the public interest in the conflict between "LARRY" GODKIN of the Second ward and his divile of unvarnished truth seems to be hardly less intense than here. Let him consult, for instance, the recent numbers of Mr. PURCELL'S *Union and Advertiser*, a print which is ably and generously supporting "LARRY" GODKIN's better nature in this fight, and which wastes no sympathy whatever on the divile.

The name of the GODKIN alethometer is derived from the Greek *aletheia*, truth, and *metron*, a measure. It is called the GODKIN alethometer because it was invented especially for the measurement of "LARRY" GODKIN'S progress toward complete victory over the celebrated divile of unvarnished truth which has dominated for years the better nature of that much-harassed citizen of the Second ward. The beauty of the alethometer is so simple that a child of 11 can understand and operate it, the most exacting requirements of scientific accuracy are fully met. It registers with absolute precision from day to day the exact situation in the Second ward upon a scale which assumes 100 as the point of entire veracity. When 100 is reached the mere announcement of the fact will indicate to anxious millions that "LARRY" has won, and that his divile has slipped forever.

We have obtained various forms of the alethometer, all equally satisfactory in practical use. It makes little difference whether you employ the cribbage board and peg system, the sealing-wax headed pins on the horizontal scale of 100, the dial alethometer, or the wire strung with a hundred buttons. We have even heard of cases where, in the absence of any more elaborate appliance, a book or pamphlet of just one hundred pages was found to answer every purpose, the observer marking "LARRY'S" progress by turning down the corner of the page bearing the proper number. Of course, that is a rude sort of alethometer. The instrument lends itself readily to decorative purposes, and feminine taste, with the aid of colored ribbons and floss silks, can construct at small expense an alethometer which will be an ornament to any parlor or Monroe court.

We may announce, while on this subject, that the "LARRY" GODKIN alethometer stood yesterday at 19, the highest register since the war began.

A very meritorious and practical suggestion is furnished by a correspondent whose letter appears in another place. The idea that good music, played softly in an adjoining apartment, would have the effect of strengthening and sustaining "LARRY" in his fierce struggle with his divile, deserves thoughtful consideration. We are inclined to think that if the hand organ were really a good one, and if careful censorship were exercised as to the music rendered within "LARRY'S" hearing, the result would be beneficial to him and bad for the divile.

All such practical suggestions, when offered in good faith and in a spirit of sympathy with "LARRY" in the terrible stress of his undertaking, will be welcome by THE SUN. Our columns are open to any idea that seems likely to be useful to "LARRY." The friends and supporters of the divile, if any such there be, should address their communications elsewhere.

A Business Revolution in England.

The speech of Mr. HENRY CHAPLIN in the House of Commons on Monday night was devoted to the long-existing depression of British agriculture. No intelligent man of any party now disputes that British agriculture is substantially broken down. The great supply of corn and meat for the people of the United Kingdom is imported. Wheat, beef, mutton, all the great staples of food, are furnished from abroad at prices with which it is impossible for the British farmer to compete. Mr. CHAPLIN estimates the losses of the British farmer in one year at fifty million pounds, or two hundred and fifty million dollars.

But is there hope of any improvement in this situation? With the rent of the land in England and the expense of its cultivation, the British farmer cannot expect to produce wheat, beef, mutton, or any of the great staples of food any cheaper than he produces them at present; and there is no reason to suppose that the cost of importing them from the United States, Australia, South America, and the West Indies will be seriously increased. Accordingly, the British farmer cannot look forward to anything but loss and ruin. His crops when harvested are now not worth as much as they have cost him; and this is pretty sure to be the case next year and for an indefinite period to come.

The truth of this terrible picture, as drawn by Mr. CHAPLIN, was not questioned in the House of Commons. On the part of the Government Lord JOHN MANNERS said that he had no specific offer; the best they could do was to hope that the markets might become more favorable; and the only remedial measure which they had thought of is the establishment of a department of agriculture with a Cabinet Minister at its head!

A more important conclusion could not be reached. A Cabinet Minister, whose chief duty would be to note the progress of decay in the great fundamental business on which fifty years ago the whole fabric of British society rested!

The most recent outrage perpetrated by the famous White Caps of southern Indiana and Ohio includes a woman among its helpless victims. The ostensible purpose of this band is the punishment of misdoers, and the law of the States does not prevent, and it indicates a perverted, turbulent, and anarchical condition of society. The "best citizens" of the region seem to approve the methods adopted by these masked night riders, who thus, unauthorized, organize themselves into a tribunal which, for various causes, is not entitled to a woman to the ignominy of public chastisement.

Be a woman's sins what they may, no man has any right to subject her to violent usage in chastisement thereof. The firm hand of the law may subject her to such merciful discipline as shall tend to awaken, revivify, and exalt the latent spark of womanliness within her, but let not man quench and destroy it forever by degrading correction or indecent reproach.

These White Caps disgrace the States of Ohio and Indiana, and the law should get after them.

Mr. CLEVELAND has occasionally done some shrewd pieces of politics, and now if he would recall Mr. PHILLIPS from London pretty quick and send there some man like Charles Levi Woodbury of Boston, he would do the shrewdest thing of all.

It is funny to see how free the free traders and Mugwumps are in telling the Democrats whom they must nominate for President. They have settled the thing in their own minds, and all that the Democrats have to do is to obey their directions.

What! new States let into the Union before the November election? Well, we reckon not.

The trouble with the *Globe-Democrat's* latest Presidential ticket, HINCKLEY and HALL, is that it possesses the fatal quality of alliteration, so defective in the Republican hopes. That obstacle does not stand in the Democratic path, and if they should nominate HILL and HOLMAN, or COLEMAN and COOPER, or HEWITT and HARRISON, or VOORHIES and YANCEY, or CLEVELAND and CABLE, superintendence would play no part in arraying the forces against them.

We watch with some curiosity the development of the latest slang word which has got itself into the newspapers of this country. We mean, of course, the word "fake," which appears to signify a lie, a fraud, a story which has no foundation in fact, and which is published by such a newspaper as the *World* for the purpose of imposing upon the public, and giving rise to a Republican hope.

The word "fake" is a new one, and it has long figured in the thieves' dictionary, and it is our impression that it may be found in that choice repository of thieves' slang which is contained in the latter part of BULWER'S brilliant novel of "Pelham." It is of Celtic origin, and philologists deduce it from *fai*, to get, to acquire, to steal. It also has some relation to the word "fake" in the American modern — to the Oriental word *fakir*, a beggar, dervish or Mohammedan monk, who combines piety with dirty habits and lives on the contributions of the credulous. Some of those *fakirs* more or less genuine, have made their appearance in this country, where they have figured as conjurers and performers endowed with juggling tricks and superior wisdom as a means of imposing upon the public.

As a piece of slang, this thieves' word is quite repulsive, and yet we find it used by intelligent and respectable writers. Even the *Albany Express* prints it, and possibly it may get itself naturalized and be adopted even by the critics of the *World*, except as a means of giving application to that class of fraudulent and lying reports which habitually appear in the *World* is not without propriety.

Gen. NEWTON M. CURTIS of St. Lawrence county was elected on Thursday to be the head of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State of New York. He well merits the distinction, and he is a man of the highest caliber, not so very long ago, when he was indicted and tried here in this city for violating some regulation of our Chinese civil service. The trial amounted to nothing, and Gen. CURTIS measured about seven feet in stature when it was concluded.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN would make a very admirable and efficient commissioner to the Melbourne and London Expositions.

So a thousand horse power COLEMAN engine can be made to wind a pool of cotton or polish a knitting needle; but the great and magnificent machine was not built for such petty uses.

We are indebted to the Hon. PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM for a copy of the new illustrated edition of his autobiography. It is a book full of variety, interest, and entertainment, as fresh as a rose and more accented than a pearl.

Mr. BARNUM has now lived nearly eighty years, and we conclude that he has had more fun himself and given more to more people during this period than any other individual on the face of the globe.

Here is a question of more than ephemeral interest: When will Postmaster PEARSON go?

The New Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Tariff bill will be reported to the full Committee on Wednesday next, the free list of the bill will be finished now, though a meeting of the Democrats who have been training it will be held to-morrow night to put on the finishing touches.

Wool, lumber, and salt will be added to the free list, and so will a large number of chemicals, oil and iron ore, and the bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

It is also held that coal is not added to the free list because the New Englanders persist in refusing to admit that they are in need of coal, and that the bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The abolition of internal tax will take the form of a bill to reduce the duties on all goods to 22 per cent., and the bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

The bill will be passed on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil.

her, but let not man quench and destroy it forever by degrading correction or indecent reproach.

These White Caps disgrace the States of Ohio and Indiana, and the law should get after them.

Mr. CLEVELAND has occasionally done some shrewd pieces of politics, and now if he would recall Mr. PHILLIPS from London pretty quick and send there some man like Charles Levi Woodbury of Boston, he would do the shrewdest thing of all.

It is funny to see how free the free traders and Mugwumps are in telling the Democrats whom they must nominate for President. They have settled the thing in their own minds, and all that the Democrats have to do is to obey their directions.

What! new States let into the Union before the November election? Well, we reckon not.

The trouble with the *Globe-Democrat's* latest Presidential ticket, HINCKLEY and HALL, is that it possesses the fatal quality of alliteration, so defective in the Republican hopes. That obstacle does not stand in the Democratic path, and if they should nominate HILL and HOLMAN, or COLEMAN and COOPER, or HEWITT and HARRISON, or VOORHIES and YANCEY, or CLEVELAND and CABLE, superintendence would play no part in arraying the forces against them.

We watch with some curiosity the development of the latest slang word which has got itself into the newspapers of this country. We mean, of course, the word "fake," which appears to signify a lie, a fraud, a story which has no foundation in fact, and which is published by such a newspaper as the *World* for the purpose of imposing upon the public, and giving rise to a Republican hope.

The word "fake" is a new one, and it has long figured in the thieves' dictionary, and it is our impression that it may be found in that choice repository of thieves' slang which is contained in the latter part of BULWER'S brilliant novel of "Pelham." It is of Celtic origin, and philologists deduce it from *fai*, to get, to acquire, to steal. It also has some relation to the word "fake" in the American modern — to the Oriental word *fakir*, a beggar, dervish or Mohammedan monk, who combines piety with dirty habits and lives on the contributions of the credulous. Some of those *fakirs* more or less genuine, have made their appearance in this country, where they have figured as conjurers and performers endowed with juggling tricks and superior wisdom as a means of imposing upon the public.

As a piece of slang, this thieves' word is quite repulsive, and yet we find it used by intelligent and respectable writers. Even the *Albany Express* prints it, and possibly it may get itself naturalized and be adopted even by the critics of the *World*, except as a means of giving application to that class of fraudulent and lying reports which habitually appear in the *World* is not without propriety.

Gen. NEWTON M. CURTIS of St. Lawrence county was elected on Thursday to be the head of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State of New York. He